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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Sent Navy Jets Into Gulf To Counter Iran Missile Threat

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States detected preparations by Iran to make its Chinese-made anti-ship missile operational over the weekend and launched planes from an aircraft carrier south of the Gulf to knock out the missiles if they were activated, according to Pentagon officials.

Officials said Sunday that launching the navy planes was a precautionary measure and did not represent a decision by President Ronald Reagan to wipe out the missiles in a pre-emptive attack.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and administration officials have been debating the wisdom of a pre-emp-

tive attack against the missiles since the intelligence community warned last month that the missiles known as Silkworms in the West, would be ready to fire in early July.

The planes launched from the USS Constellation returned without dropping bombs or firing missiles, officials said. The carrier is outside the Gulf in the Arabian Sea. It was the first time U.S. naval air power has been mobilized over the Gulf since Mr. Reagan announced last month that the United States would provide naval escorts for 11 Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag.

Defense Department officials said Monday that U.S. Navy fight-

ers have begun flying escort missions over American warships and commercial shipping entering and leaving the Gulf, Reuters reported from Washington.

[They said the first cover was provided on Saturday as a precaution against an Iranian attack when three U.S. warships, including the damaged frigate Stark, left the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz.

The White House spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said the jets did not penetrate Iranian air space and their mission had "nothing to do with the Silkworms."

Iran suspended the preparatory work on the Silkworms before the administration had to decide whether to make a pre-emptive strike, officials told The Washington Post. It was not clear Sunday night whether Iran had stopped work on the mobile Silkworm missiles in response to the U.S. planes or had not intended to make the missiles operational.

The Silkworm missile has a range of about 50 miles (80 kilometers) and carries a 1,000-pound (450-kilogram) warhead, which could be lethal to a tanker. U.S. Navy sources said that surface ships now in the Gulf could wipe out the Silkworms with gunfire, and they expressed surprise that aircraft had been sent out over the weekend.

Pentagon sources would not say how the activity at the missile site was detected, but U.S. monitors monitor the sites in Iran.

The plan, presented in Geneva at the start of agriculture talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, urges countries to take joint action to gradually reduce subsidies on all commodities, affecting farm trade.

Reaction to the plan from important agricultural producing countries was mixed.

"While we're putting together an armada out there and scrambling airplanes," said a U.S. official, "the Russians seem to be relying on their flag to provide protection in the Gulf. This weekend provided quite a contrast."

The U.S. planes provided air cover for U.S. warships and were sent out over the weekend to support the government.

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MANSA, Zambia (Reuters) —

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Potent U.S. Lobby for Israel Bends Politicians and Generals

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After several decades of growth in size and sophistication, the leading pro-Israel lobby in Washington, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, has become a major force in shaping United States policy in the Middle East.

Operating from tightly guarded offices just north of the Capitol, the organization has gained the power to influence a presidential candidate's choice of staff, to block practically any arms sale to an Arab country, and to serve as a catalyst for intimate relations between the Pentagon and the Israeli army.

Its officials are consulted by State Department and White House policy makers, by senators and generals.

The committee, known by its acronym AIPAC, is an American lobby, not an Israeli one — it says its funds come from individual Americans — and it draws on a broad sympathy for the cause of Israel in the Reagan administration, Congress and the American public. As a result, it has become the envy of competing lobbyists and the bane of Middle East specialists who would like to strengthen U.S. ties to pro-Western Arabs.

"It tends to skew the consideration of issues," a State Department official said. "People don't look very hard at some options." This narrows the administration's internal policy discussions, he said, precluding even the serious study of ideas known to be anathema to AIPAC, such as the sale of some advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia or Jordan.

A former official in the Reagan White House gave a different assessment. While AIPAC was a factor, nothing was ever excluded as an option for consideration, he said. "I know of no case where it was decisive, at least in the analytical phase." The greater influence seemed to be at the political decision-making level, he said.

The lobby is already gearing up for the 1988 presidential campaign. So impressive is its political mystique that now, 16 months before the 1988 elections, nearly all the presidential candidates have already met with AIPAC officials to be interviewed about their positions on the Middle East and to be presented with a red, white and blue briefing book on the lobby's positions, according to Thomas A. Dine, the organization's executive director.

"That's a function that we take very seriously," Mr. Dine said in an interview. "It's a part of the political mandate." Before giving a speech, he

added, a candidate "might ask us how we think it would play in the Jewish community." Some check on AIPAC's reaction to people considered for foreign affairs staff positions.

"This is an actual example," Mr. Dine said. "I won't give you the name. One of the presidential candidates called us and said, 'I will be publicly declaring soon, and I am interested in hiring so and so for a top campaign position. Tell me what you think about him.'"

"Was it thumbs up or thumbs down?" Mr. Dine was asked.

"Thumbs up."

Some former government officials accuse AIPAC of heavy-handed tactics. One, who asked not to be identified, described a campaign of letters, directed at a university that had invited him to speak, in which officials of AIPAC and other organizations of American Jews accused him of holding anti-Israel views. The university resisted efforts to deny him a platform. But some people grew weary of the struggle and fear for their careers.

"Pretty soon," he observed, "you say, 'I'm not going to give a speech.'"

The perception of AIPAC's strength may be larger than the reality, a product of "smoke and mirrors," in the words of one former White House aide with close ties to various Jewish organizations.

Some politicians are under the erroneous impression that the lobby formally endorses candidates and funnels money to their campaigns. The organization stops short of that, according to Mr. Dine. He said it provides information on voting records to AIPAC members, some of whom send funds to pro-Israel candidates through separate political action committees.

In politics, however, image becomes reality, and politicians take the lobby very seriously. "You'd have to put consideration of AIPAC right up with organized labor," said Bob Beckel, who was Walter F. Mondale's campaign manager in the 1984 presidential race. "I would put them up in the top tier."

AIPAC's perceived clout, especially its ability to mobilize majority votes in the Senate and House of Representatives on certain issues, has given it stature with the executive branch. And its influence, now widely regarded as greater than ever, has soared in the Reagan years as a result of the administration's enthusiastic support for Israel as well as AIPAC's success at grass-roots organizing and its skillful lobbying.

"It is an extraordinarily well staffed, dedicated, and able organization that pursues its work systematically and relentlessly and effectively," a State Department official said.



George Tamas/The New York Times
Thomas A. Dine, executive director.

His administration had a certain chagrin, for members of Congress who support Israel had just forced the administration to withdraw its proposal to sell Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia, just when Washington was requesting Saudi help in protecting shipping in the Gulf.

On the other hand, the administration sometimes obtains help from AIPAC on matters before Congress.

Recently, when some conservatives opposed President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Arnold L. Raphael, the deputy assistant secretary of state to be ambassador to Pakistan, and spread rumors that he had been "soft" on limiting Soviet influence in the Middle East, officials reportedly asked AIPAC to use its impeccable pro-Israel credentials to vouch for him. The lobby did so, the rumors were defused, and Mr. Raphael was confirmed.

Similarly, officials describe AIPAC as the most effective lobby on behalf of foreign aid for countries other than Israel, which gets \$3 billion a year in military and economic assistance, more than any other recipient.

"They understand," a State Department official said, "that if Israel and Egypt are left with foreign aid and the rest of the world goes starving, that's not good for Israel." Consequently, AIPAC officials say, they push hard for approval of the entire foreign aid request.

The intricate relationships that have evolved between AIPAC and administration officials derive from its political clout, the overlapping of Israeli and American strategic interests in the Middle East and the expertise of AIPAC's staff.

Since 1980, when Mr. Dine became executive director, the organization has assembled a cadre of weapons experts and strategic analysts who have transformed the lobby into a small think tank publishing monographs with such titles as "The Strategic Value of Israel" and "U.S. Procurement of Israeli Defense Goods and Services." AIPAC's Washington office has a staff of 58.

AIPAC's expanding efforts have been eased by the sympathy it has found in the Reagan administration, and the improvements in Israeli-American relations have been dramatic.

Pro-Israel lobbyists are aided by their unusual access to official information, including some that is supposedly restricted. A classified list of proposed arms sales that the United States regularly compiles is provided by the administration each year — at least orally — to AIPAC officials, to test their reaction to various plans.

The situation appears to have tightened slightly since Jonathan Jay Pollard, a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, was convicted this year of spying for Israel.

In a concerted effort to expand, AIPAC grew from 9,000 contributing households in 1980 to 55,000 today, from an annual budget of \$1.4 million then to \$6 million now. AIPAC says that 90 percent to 95 percent of its contributions are American Jews and that nearly all of the remaining 5 percent to 10 percent are evangelical Christians who are avid supporters of Israel. The donations are not tax deductible.

Mr. Dine ridicules the widespread impression in Washington that AIPAC is a mouthpiece for the government of Israel.

And one Israeli diplomat said: "They very rarely give us a report of what exactly they are doing. There are many cases where they don't bother to find out our position."

WORLD BRIEFS

Lawyer Appeals Barbie Verdict

PARIS (UPI) — Klein Barber's attorney has appealed Barbie's conviction on charges against him, a spokesman for the lawyer and Monday.

The spokesman and Jacques Vergès, the lawyer, appealed the case Saturday in Lyon, where Barbie was convicted and sentenced to life in prison, the maximum sentence, on charges relating to his tenure as Gestapo chief in Lyon.

Barbie '73, was convicted in the deportation, torture or murder of 300 Jews and Resistance fighters in 1943 and 1944. No date was set for a hearing on the appeal.

5 Killed in Southern Lebanon Clash

BEIRUT (UPI) — Heavy fighting broke out Monday between Moslem guerrillas and the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army militia inside Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon, a militia spokesman said.

The spokesman said at least five persons were killed and eight were wounded in the fighting in the village of Qana, five miles (eight kilometers) east of the Israeli border. The casualty figures included wounded on both sides, he said.

The militia reported that the clash erupted hours after a mine blew up an Israeli tank near the village of Al-Talib, wounding one Israeli soldier.

Strike, Protests Are Resumed in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Shops and factories were closed here again Monday and youths erected flaming barricades as a general strike resumed to press demands for the resignation of Haitian's three-man governing council.

Crowds of youths reportedly were marching in outlying districts of the capital. The strike, called by a coalition of peasant, student and labor groups, appeared to be receiving widespread support. Only institutions and press vehicles were seen in the capital streets early Monday.

Radio reported said that demonstrators had built barricades and set fires overnight in other areas, including sections of the southern city of Port-de-Paix in the north. Half the shops were reported closed in Cap-Haitien, Haiti's second-largest city. The protests began two days ago over the governing council's plan to extend the presidential election in November.

French, Germans Discuss Army Unit

PARIS (Reuters) — The French West German army brigade proposed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl last month would have to be created by France's independent nuclear deterrent, Defense Minister André Giraud said Monday.

Mr. Giraud, speaking at the opening of a five-day seminar of French and West German officers to discuss ways to promote coordination between their armed forces, said the brigade would be a new step in integrating European defenses.

"The question now is to know, to use this unit," he said. "Germany cannot envisage putting French soldiers in a position where they would not be covered by some level of nuclear deterrence." He also said the unit would be separate from the military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which France left in 1966, but it could work with NATO forces.

André Giraud

Blast Injures An Iranian In Madrid

Reuters

MADRID — A bomb exploded Monday under the car of an Iranian diplomat in a residential suburb of Madrid, injuring the diplomat and a second man, a government spokesman said.

Mohammed Raisi, second secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Madrid, escaped with light injuries, the spokesman said in a statement.

A small bomb placed next to a front wheel of Mr. Raisi's diplomatic car went off when he started the engine early this morning, the statement added.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack and the police were still trying to establish what kind of explosives had been used, the statement said.

The Iranian national press agency, IRNA, described the explosion as a terrorist attack, saying the opposition mujahedin guerrilla organization and Iraqi agents were prime suspects.

In Paris, the Mujahedin Khalq opposition group denied any responsibility. Much of the opposition movement, formerly based in France, was expelled to Iraq last year in an effort to improve French-Iraqi ties.

Also hurt in the explosion was a construction worker, Monica Eduardo Exposito, 20, who was discharged from a hospital shortly after being admitted.

Witnesses said the blast blew out windows in nearby buildings and started a fire that destroyed the Renault automobile.

Arab extremist organizations have staged a succession of attacks on Middle Eastern targets in Spain in recent years.

In August 1985, suspected members of Islamic Jihad, a Shiite Muslim group based in Beirut, made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of a Kuwaiti newspaper owner who supported Iraq in the Gulf war.

The same group has been held responsible by the Spanish authorities for the bombing of a Madrid restaurant in April 1985 in which 18 Spaniards were killed.

French-Iranian Lorry Tries

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet of Chile asked his cabinet to resign Monday in apparent preparation for a ministerial reshuffle, according to the semi-official news agency Orbe.

Orbe quoted Interior Minister Ricardo García Rodríguez as saying that cabinet members had been called to the Moneda presidential palace to offer their resignations.

Local radio stations quoted Mr. García as saying that General Pinochet probably would announce his new cabinet on Tuesday. The last major cabinet change was in February 1985. General Pinochet took power almost 14 years ago.

He also said at a news conference ending his two-day visit to Jordan, cut short by the dispute, that there was nothing to negotiate in the case of Wahid Gordi, who took refuge in Iran's embassy in Paris.

Mr. Gordi, listed as an interpreter, has failed to respond to a summons by a magistrate investigating bombs attacks that killed 13 persons and wounded more than 250 in Paris last year.

The French police are surrounding the embassy "to make sure he doesn't disappear again," Mr. García said.

Iran, which initially sealed off the French embassy in Tehran, lifted its siege on Saturday. It wants guarantees that Mr. Gordi will not be arrested if he leaves the embassy in Paris.

Mr. García said there was no progress at present in France's policy of normalizing relations with Iran, but added that talks with French companies on repayment of the Iranian loan were continuing.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Air Strike Enters 12th Week

PARIS (AP) — A daily work stoppage by air controllers entered its 12th week Monday, causing flight cancellations and delays for midweek travelers.

As on past weekdays, the controllers stopped work on Monday between 6:30 and 10 A.M. to press for increases in benefits. Eight flights were canceled by Air Inter and 18 Air France flights were delayed 15 to 45 minutes.

Traffic accidents in Spain have claimed 135 lives since vacation began Wednesday, a figure nearly double last year's for the same period, the national traffic office said Monday. Another 35 people were seriously injured.

At least 118 people died on French roads over the weekend. France has the highest road death rate in Europe. Last year 1036 people died in French road accidents.

The festival in Pamplona, Spain, of the running of the bulls, which ends Monday with a stroke fired from city hall, thousands of young men in white shirts and pants and wearing red neckerchiefs cheered and popped the corks of thousands of champagne bottles. They were preparing for the final bull run, which will run through the city streets Tuesday.

A Boeing 747, Air France Flight 757, with 120 passengers aboard, bound from Lyon Airport to the island of Rhodes, made an emergency landing Monday at London's Stansted Airport after an engine caught fire. The English Channel.

Fragile Truce Appears Near End in Colombia

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — "The Winds of War," read the cover of a leading Colombian magazine recently, foreseeing an end to the three-year truce between the government and the country's main guerrilla group.

Truces with smaller rebel movements unraveled two years ago, pitching Colombia into a stream of almost daily casualty reports on army-guerrilla clashes.

But as long as a cease-fire has remained nominally intact with the oldest and largest guerrilla organization, the pro-Moscow Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the Patriotic Union — stands to win in the peace process.

Now that accord appears to be crumbling. A Revolutionary Forces ambush last month of a convoy of army road builders along a jungle highway in the southern province of Caquetá killed 27 soldiers and wounded 42.

Skirmishes between military patrols and Revolutionary Forces units had been occurring with some regularity, with each side accusing the other of violating the truce. But the location of the assault surprised the government, since officials had considered Caquetá relatively calm.

The timing, too, was unexpected, coming just as campaigns are about to start for municipal elections in March. The vote will mark the first direct election of mayors in Colombia, and the Revolutionary Forces — through its political affiliate, the Patriotic Union — stands to win in rural areas where the guerrillas hold power.

According to a cabinet member, President Virgilio Barco Vargas' initial impulse after the ambush was to abrogate the truce and turn security forces loose on the Communist rebels. But Mr. Barco reconsidered and declared that the cease-fire would be considered broken only in regions where rebel units attack government troops.

Given the high incidence of

army-guerrilla clashes, Mr. Barco's formula seemed certain to nullify the fragile cease-fire in numerous parts of the country.

One foreign diplomat predicted the cease-fire would completely dissolve within the next few months.

"No one wants to be seen as being responsible for breaking the peace process," the diplomat said. "But the recent attack has given the process another big push toward collapse."

Even so, a major factor holding together the threads of an accord is the recognition that neither the government nor the guerrillas could win a civil war. Both sides have used the truce to strengthen their forces.

Although the army still outnumbers the roughly 10,000 members of the Revolutionary Forces by a 6:1 ratio, the guerrillas would have an advantage over conventional forces in the rugged mountain and jungle terrain where most battles would be fought.

Since becoming president in August 1986, Mr. Barco has sought to sustain the hope of peace. But he has said less about negotiations and more about a \$1 billion "rehabilitation plan" that aims at undercutting support for the rebels.

Few projects have materialized. Most communities are still forming "rehabilitation committees" to draw up lists for new roads, clinics and schools.

Revolutionary Forces leaders, however, have been upset by Mr. Barco's elimination of independent commissions to monitor and mediate government-guerrilla disputes.

Intent on institutionalizing the peace process, Mr. Barco has designated a top aide, Carlos Ossa, to manage guerrilla affairs.

Mr. Ossa described the June 16 as an "act of desperation" intended to recover the rebels' lost initiative.

Earthquake Rocks Vanuatu

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — A strong earthquake rocked the island republic of Vanuatu in the South Pacific late Sunday. The quake measured 6.7 on the Richter scale.

In many Vanuatu City neighborhoods, residents took

A.U.S. Green Party Studied by Activists

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Political activists representing a broad spectrum of ideological shadings have assembled here to raise a new Green political banner.

Ecologists, anti-nuclear organizers, feminists, community leaders, American Indian representatives, Marxists, socialists, anarchists, libertarians and trade unionists were among more than 500 people from all over the country who attended the "first national conference of the American Green Movement." The conference began Thursday and ends Tuesday.

The movement considered at the conference was loosely modeled on the Green parties of West Germany and other European countries, which combine environmental goals with wider political aims in national electoral politics.

Some of the participants expressed doubt over whether there could or should be a national Green Party in the United States. They asserted that there was an urgent need for alternatives to existing political, economic and envi-

ronmental institutions and practices.

While the debate is not expected to produce a formal party structure or specific agenda, there was a consensus on these key principles:

- Social justice and environmental protection are equal and related aims of political action.

- Any political system must be based on grass roots organizing, where power comes from below, not from above.

- Economic and political activity must be decentralized and community-oriented. Economic growth must meet the needs of all citizens without destroying the natural environment.

- Political activity must be non-violent.

According to Howard Hawkins, an organizer of the conference who is a member of the Central Valley Greens of Vermont and New Hampshire, Green or Green-affiliated candidates have been elected to municipal offices in Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and North Carolina. There now are about 75 unaffiliated local Green parties.

Californian Fights Back After Court Bans IQ Tests for Blacks

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

RIALTO, California — Mary Amaya was happy when the school sent the letter in May asking permission to give her son, Demond Crawford, 14, special tests. He was a bright youth, like her other children, but had been struggling in school lately. She wanted to know why.

Then she found the postscript at the bottom of the school psychologist's letter: "NOTE: Because Demond is Black" — the words were underlined — "we will be unable to give him an intelligence test per Packham decision."

She thought: What is this?

Unbeknownst to her and most other Californians, a long debate over intelligence tests in public schools had just ended, and the anti-test forces had won.

Henceforth, no black child in California could be given a state-administered intelligence test, no matter how severe the student's academic problems. Such tests are racially and culturally biased, Judge Robert F. Packham of U.S. District Court ruled in 1979.

After losing in the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last year, the state agreed not to give any of the 17 banned IQ tests to Black.

That did not seem right to Mrs. Amaya, who prided herself on demanding the best for her four children. She had never finished high school, but she resolved to find out why and how they could shortchange Demond this way.

In the two months since, Mrs. Amaya, a 40-year-old housewife with a manful full of softball trophies, has interrogated one of the principal lawyers on the winning

side, rallied to her cause much of

Rialto, a little bone-dry city along the San Bernardino Freeway, and acquired the active support of a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

She also has brought signs of exasperation from the civil rights activists and psychologists who worked 15 years to win the intelligence-test case.

The government attorneys and pro-test psychologists on the losing side are expressing delight that a black child's parent is finally seeing their point: The test was just one of

many tools and did not need to be discarded.

Deputy Attorney General Ascher Rubin, the state's attorney, called Mrs. Amaya's campaign "an interesting twist." Mr. Rubin had defended the state against a lawsuit by the parents of Larry P., a San Francisco schoolchild, and five other black youngsters.

Mrs. Amaya has been particularly dissatisfied with the support that

No one has yet given Demond the tests his mother wants for him, but her protest is liable to affect both sides in an ongoing legal battle over how best to categorize and help minority children who do not do well in school. Psychologists and educators in several states are discussing the issue, and courts in Illinois and Georgia have reached conclusions contrary to Judge Packham's.

Mrs. Amaya, who is Hispanic, met Demond's father, a black factory-worker, after she dropped out of high school two months short of graduation in 1965. They did not marry but lived together 15 years before the relationship ended.

They raised four children in the Los Angeles suburbs of El Monte and West Covina, where blacks are a small portion of the population. Mrs. Amaya, now married three years to a construction worker and living in a tile and stucco tract house in Rialto, rejected a suggestion by school officials that she sidestep the test ban by deciding Demond to be Hispanic.

"I thought that would be denying Demond's black heritage," she said.

She argues that the cultural disadvantages of growing up in black ghettos, which might distort intelligence test scores, do not apply to black youth."

Mrs. Amaya said the letter suggested to her "that in the last 18 to 20 years, black people haven't made any progress."

her children, but opponents of the tests strongly disagree.

"It is an instrument that has consistently been used for discriminatory purposes," said Armando M. Menocal, a San Francisco lawyer who represented Larry P.

The Larry P. case was filed in 1971 at the urging of black psychologists and others who discovered that the state's special-education classes were 27 percent black — three times their proportion in the normal school population.

In a six-month trial, several expert witnesses argued that many blacks had been mistakenly placed in the classes for slow or erratic learners. They said the IQ tests used in selecting them had mistreated their cultural disadvantages, such as ghetto slang and lack of books at home, for low intelligence.

This doomed them to years of being branded "retarded" and kept out of classes that matched their real abilities, they said.

To Mrs. Amaya, the entire debate over race and its impact seems false and irrelevant, at least for most of California today. She pointed to her racially mixed family, and beyond.

"You can't go into any neighborhood anymore and call it a white middle-class neighborhood. There is no such thing."

"I think he relishes the prospect

Reagan Insists on Hard Line To Achieve Conservative Goals

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the final stages of his presidency, Ronald Reagan is more insistent than ever in pushing his conservative agenda.

White House aides said Mr. Reagan's choice of Judge Robert H. Bork to fill an unexpected Supreme Court vacancy and the resurrection of his old-time conservative economic program in a speech last week were part of an effort to prevent his presidency from fading into the past tense under pressure from a restive Democratic Congress and the Iran-contra investigation.

Mr. Reagan has told the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., who made his reputation as a compromiser, that he wants no compromise in the fight against tax increases. Last week the president brushed aside assessments that Judge Bork, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, might face difficulty winning Senate confirmation and said he wanted Judge Bork anyway.

"It's very Ronald Reagan-like," Mr. Baker said Sunday in a television interview, referring to the nomination of Judge Bork. "He not only states his beliefs, he acts on them."

Mr. Baker added that Mr. Reagan very much wants an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union but will "walk away from it" if the terms are not favorable.

"He's no patsy in the final 18 months of his term," Mr. Baker said.

On Friday, unveiling what he called an "Economic Bill of Rights" in a speech at the Jefferson Memorial, Mr. Reagan hardened his proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring a balanced federal budget, a measure that appears to be going nowhere. The new proposal would require a "super majority" for Congress to raise taxes.

Mr. Reagan, who blames Congress for the record budget deficits of his years in the White House, was described by one official as "stirred up" by the opportunity to once more engage the Democrats on fiscal issues and by his chance to fashion a more conservative Supreme Court.

Some Republicans say that Mr. Reagan's renewed enthusiasm for his conservative agenda gives him a chance to regain the political initiative he lost late last year, when Democrats won control of the Senate and the Iran-contra affair broke into the news.

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quently forged deals for him on Capitol Hill.

A White House official said that Mr. Baker had come to the White House thinking he could continue to work with Congress as he had when he was Senate majority leader. But the official said Mr. Baker had changed his view, realizing that his efforts are unlikely to bear fruit with a Democratic-controlled Congress determined to challenge the president. He said Mr. Baker had also realized that Mr. Reagan is less inclined to negotiate than he used to be.

Mr. Baker said when he arrived that one of his priorities would be negotiating for Mr. Reagan on the budget. Initially, he waited for the Democrats to come up with a budget reflecting their priorities. Then Mr. Baker intended to strike a deal on budget revisions that would convince Mr. Reagan he could negotiate on the merits of the budget, the White House official said.

But the official said the strategy has collapsed because neither the president nor the Democrats are interested in compromise. The official said that Mr. Baker could not let Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, take the initiative on the budget and other issues, because conservative allies of Mr. Reagan would "eat him alive," a reference to Mr. Baker.

As a result, Mr. Baker was said to have acquiesced in the confrontational approach. He was said to have recognized that Mr. Reagan was "adamant" against compromise. The official quoted the president as saying, "I've tried and tried and tried" to deal with Congress and "I'm not going to play that game anymore."

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West German President, In Moscow, Emphasizes Goal of Reunification

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany told the Soviet Union on Monday that Germans would never cease to feel that they were "one nation," regardless of the division of their land.

Although Mr. von Weizsäcker also pledged to respect existing borders, his comments were an affirmation of the West German goal of reunification with East Germany.

The comments were part of Mr. von Weizsäcker's speech at a state dinner on the first day of his six-day visit.

East-West relations, especially questions of disarmament, dominated the public aspects of the visit by the West German head of state. But in the background lay the case of the 19-year-old West German pilot who landed at Red Square on May 28.

A West German newspaper said on the eve of the visit that the pilot, Matthias Rust, would be released during the trip. But Soviet officials warned last week that their investigation was not complete. Mr. Rust has been held in the Lefortovo prison.

Mr. von Weizsäcker did not mention the flight in his speech at the banquet given by President Andrei A. Gromyko, but concentrated on calling for better relations between the two countries.

"Our relationship will prove all the more fruitful the more openly and the more honestly we speak to one another," he said. "It is not always pleasant to recall embarrassing realities, but neither will they disappear if they are denied."

The issues he raised included the West German desire for easier emigration for Soviet citizens of German origin, and German reunification.

"The Germans who today live separated in East and West," he said, "have not ceased to feel that they belong to one nation, nor will they do so."

In cherishing this sentiment we are not opposing anyone," he continued. "On the contrary, it is precisely the division of our country and its effects on the people that make us acutely conscious of the need for peace."

Aware of the concern the Kremlin has expressed about any suggestion of revising the borders established after World War II, Mr. von Weizsäcker said: "We will not violate existing borders. Our aim is to rid them of their divisive and inhuman character."

He also called for a "radical and balanced" reduction in arms, including deep cuts in conventional weapons.

"What is important," he said, "is a balanced defense without any capability for aggression, the exclusion of the possibility for mounting surprise operations."

He also called for the Soviet Union to remove its troops from Afghanistan.

At the banquet, Mr. Gromyko called on West Germany to help the United States and the Soviet Union reach agreements on ridding Europe of nuclear missiles.

The current talks in Geneva on

freeing Europe of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles are a serious test of the preparedness of states to go from words to actions," the Tass news agency quoted Mr. Gromyko as having said. "Their outcome depends to a large extent on the stand of West European nations."

"We hope the West German government will contribute not just in words but in action to the success of these talks, to freezing Europe of whole classes of nuclear weapons."

Mr. von Weizsäcker said he and Mr. Gromyko had had about two hours of "serious talks which were full of trust."

He said they had discussed international and bilateral relations, but he gave no details.

Mr. von Weizsäcker, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was due to meet on Tuesday with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said Monday that the West was overestimating the chances of a superpower accord to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and warned against excessive optimism.

The newspaper said U.S. insistence that West Germany be allowed to keep 72 Pershing-IA shorter-range missiles armed with U.S. warheads remained one of many serious obstacles to an agreement at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

"Special gifts are not needed to notice a certain buoyancy in the evaluations and predictions of Western politicians about the Soviet-American talks in Geneva," Pravda said.

The article accused Washington of leaking overly optimistic reports to the Western press while erecting artificial barriers at the Geneva talks.

(UPI, Reuters)

Kollek to Boycott Events at Consulates To Protest Separation of Arabs, Jews

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem is planning to boycott a July 14 celebration sponsored by the French consulate in protest of the longstanding diplomatic practice of holding separate social receptions for Arabs and Jews, his office announced Monday.

The policy of separate receptions is one of several Western diplomatic practices that Israel says deny that Jerusalem is the country's capital.

But many Palestinians argue that to hold only one reception in the Jewish part of the city, where most of the consulates have their main offices, would amount to tacit recognition of Israel's 1967 annexation of their sector.

The French consul general, Jean-Claude Courcier, confirmed that the consulate planned separate receptions on July 14, the French national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille prison in 1789. One reception will be held at his residence in West Jerusalem.

the United Nations partition plan under which the state of Israel was created in 1948.

Since Israel annexed Arab East Jerusalem during the Six-Day War in 1967, most of the city's Western consulates have held separate celebrations of major events, such as Christmas and their national days.

Otherwise, they say, many Palestinians would refuse to attend.

The one exception has been the United States, which since 1984 has held single receptions. The Independence Day celebration this year, held Sunday at the consulate's main headquarters in West Jerusalem, drew a mixed crowd of which nearly half were Palestinians, according to the U.S. consul general, Morris Draper.

The French consul general, Jean-Claude Courcier, confirmed that the consulate planned separate receptions on July 14, the French national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille prison in 1789. One reception will be held at his residence in West Jerusalem.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lacroix Taking Couture Back to Camargue Roots

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Christian Lacroix, the new wonder boy of Paris fashion, is getting his act together. And what an act! With what will be the most wildly anticipated collection in years, Lacroix will open Paris couture week at 2 P.M. July 26. The evening before, he will entertain the fashion press and pros during a cocktail party at his new couture house on the elegant Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Instead of the conventional and ever so genteel Louis or Napoleon pom-poms that have dominated

HEBE DORSEY

Paris couture houses for decades, Lacroix went back to his roots — the rough and wild Camargue region in the south of France. With wide open spaces, the Camargue is France's closest thing to the American Wild West, with ranches, horses and gardens, or cowboys, wearing wide-brimmed hats. Lacroix, who, during a recent trip to the United States was impressed with Santa Fe, said he wanted his decor to be a cross between Santa Fe and a Camargue ranch.

He called on the decorators Gouraud and Bonetti, who among others things did the spectacularly unorthodox Le Privé restaurant at the Palace nightclub. "I did not want a classic salon," Lacroix said recently between fittings. "Couture today is theater."

The designer was lucky. The house he moved into — most elegant with a huge garden at the back — had several arched salons which lent themselves perfectly to Lacroix's idea of a bullring. He had the walls painted in violently contrasting orange and fuchsia — "a combination that cheers me up" — with rugs to match. The ceiling is a blue sky, complete with a few white clouds. The walls are outlined with stark, black, flame-like friezes taken from Camargue folklore, and the furniture includes giant settees, each one of which can accommodate 10 people.

Other pieces of furniture have a ranch feeling but they are touched with an intriguing surrealism; hand, while spindly wrought iron brings a Diego Giacometti finish. Here and there, a fun touch — such as a crazy stool, a tree trunk tipped by sail quilting — and a reminder that one of Lacroix's most endearing traits is his sense of humor. Customers will have to have a sense of humor to accept changing in a couple of



Christian Lacroix and one of his Arlesienne designs.

cabinets on wheels — like the ones used at French sea resorts at the turn of the century.

Surrounded with books on the Camargue, Lacroix explained that his collection, which will consist of only 55 models, also will be a tribute to his native land. While he cleverly kept a few of his signature poufs, the most important silhouette will be the Arlesienne, or woman of Arles, whose demure native costume consists of a black or brown dress topped by a huge, criss-cross embroidered shawl.

"I've tried to simplify," he said. "There won't be any ruffles or flowers but rather stiff fabrics for abstract dresses.

"Although we have the bullring

in mind, the results won't be Spanish gaudy," added Lacroix, whose grandfather was a bullfight specialist. "The spirit is different from Saint Laurent, who used the Spanish bullfight theme to the hilt. My folklore will be more subdued and more French. And more Provencal. Arlesiennes don't wear mantillas in the ring but lace coifs and restrained, severe colors such as brown and black. They dance to announce the corridas.

There won't be any flashy, gold and red bullfighters' costumes. The only gold touches will be the gypies of Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer."

Here, Lacroix was alluding to a famous gypsy pilgrimage in the southern Camargue. In short, he defined his collection as "a summary of my tastes, emotions and souvenirs." In an effort to pare down and purify, the exuberant Lacroix will open with a Parisian, chic little black suit, if only to show that he can do that too.

Meanwhile, the designer has gar-

ned an incredible amount of publicity since he announced the creation of his house earlier this year. As a result, business is booming at an "almost scary" rate, said Paul Audrain, the house's business manager.

Surrounded with books on the Camargue, Lacroix explained that his collection, which will consist of only 55 models, also will be a tribute to his native land.

DOONESBURY



A Jazzman's 'Interaction'

By Mike Zwerin*International Herald Tribune*

YOU might say that Adam Rosenbaum is producing his "International Music Seminar" hand-in-hand with the city fathers except that there are also a few political uncles involved and sometimes it's not so handy. But the combination of central location, intelligent growth, a respected university, a community of hardworking *pieds noirs* and a dynamic mayor has given Montpellier a reputation as a budding French Los Angeles.

There will be 46 jazz festivals, more than ever, in France between June and August. One of this year's additions, July 12-25, is the brainchild of this 32-year-old American, who calls Montpellier phenomenal. "I was looking for a place with an open attitude, that wasn't staid in its approach to the arts. Mayor Georges Frêche is sort of American — he's expansive, positive, wants to do the maximum for his city. But the department and the region are also involved and I don't understand French politics enough to evaluate all that."

"So I figure this gives me an advantage. I can just go in and say what I think. Everybody respects that. I try not to step on any feet. I'm not a businessman, but I'm not dumb. I'm open to all suggestions. I've invited French musicians like Daniel Humair to participate. I don't want to be a cultural imperialist. Everything just feels right. You know how it is when you don't have to think about something you do? Hey! I practice my guitar in the morning, go to the mayor's office in the afternoon and have dinner with management consultants, and I never have to check out my notes or make sure my alibis are in order."

Rosenbaum studied foreign languages (he speaks German and French) at the University of Michigan, music at the Berklee College of Music in Boston, filmmaking at New York University and attended the Guitar Institute of Technology ("above the wax museum") in Hollywood.

When he moved to Hamburg with a German friend in the early '80s, he worked in studios, and with jazz and rock bands, and wrote songs. After two years, he found he liked the feeling of what he calls "creative alienation" in Europe: "It makes you think, they're more awake, more sensitive. The doorknobs are different everywhere."

He was no longer comfortable with the American way of life when he went back to study at the Musicians' Institute. After organizing an MI seminar in London last summer, he formed his own company to produce the first in what he hopes will be a series of European music seminars.

The teaching situation in which he learned most was



Adam Rosenbaum

once having coffee with Joe Pass. This sort of thing is called "open counseling," and Rosenbaum believes it is "essential to handing down the tradition of communicative art. Bach walked 50 kilometers to see his Kapellmeister. Miles Davis went to New York to find Charlie Parker. Bob Dylan found Woody Guthrie. It can be described in Freudian terms — establishing a father-figure, and then killing him."

Rock-ing jazz father figures like Pat Metheny, Chick Corea, Oregon, John Scofield, Gary Burton and Joe Dionio will be available for workshops as well as open counseling in Montpellier. They will also give concerts. The basic idea, according to Rosenbaum, is to "afford a unique opportunity for artists, students" — 200 registered — "instrument manufacturers, music critics and the public to interact on many levels in the exciting south of France."

"Interaction" is the key word. "Hey!" he says: "I've been through the jazz educational mill in the States. The system is geared to give you the minimum amount of information so you'll come back next semester. The curriculum is photocopied, teachers often don't bother to learn the student's name. Some teachers show up for an hour a week, and I know one school that has a dead musician listed on their faculty. Intimidation is often inherent to the learning situation. You're the authority, they're not. You're the adult, they're children. It's dehumanizing. We will have no curriculum, it will be a completely open situation."

He believes a lot of Europeans will eventually leap at the opportunity to pay the \$300 tuition (plus room and board) — it costs something like \$10,000 to travel to the United States and study with such high-caliber artists for a semester. This is only two weeks, but Rosenbaum guarantees maximum quantity as well as quality. He is talking to tourist officials about adding two weeks in Switzerland, and he'd like to see at least 47 jazz festivals in France next summer.



GENERAL NEWS

Albania Gradually Moves Toward Ties With West

By David Binder*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Communist leadership of Albania, moving gradually out of a long period of self-imposed isolation, will establish diplomatic ties with West Germany this month, according to officials in Bonn and Washington.

This and other diplomatic moves by Albania appear to be opening the country more to the West, while it maintains a coolness toward Soviet-bloc nations. But there seems to be no prospect of a warming toward the United States.

In a speech June 25 in Tirana, the capital, President Ramiz Alia said negotiations began three years ago between Albania and West Germany were "being concluded."

At the same time, Mr. Alia invited Britain to open talks on establishing diplomatic ties, saying it was time to unfreeze the relationship after a break between the two nations 41 years ago.

His overture to the two countries appears to indicate that Albania has given up its extravagant claims for reparations from West Germany as well as demands for the uni-

lateral return of Albanian gold sequestered by Britain, France and the United States at the end of World War II.

A decade ago, Tirana was insisting that West Germany owed it \$4.5 billion in damages from the wartime occupation of Albania by Hitler's armies, a claim the Bonn government rejected. Though it has paid no reparations, West Germany apparently is preparing to make some generous investments in Albania.

The issue of the Albanian gold, valued at about \$36 million, is complicated by a British claim for compensation that arose from the Corfu Channel incident, in which 38 sailors were killed when two British destroyers struck mines near the coast of Albania in 1946. A World Court decision later favored awarding the compensation to Britain, but Albania disclaimed responsibility for the mining.

The incident led to the breach in relations between the two nations.

The United States ended relations with Albania about the same time, in protest against harassment of American diplomats by the newly established Communist govern-

ment.

Talks between London and Tirana on the gold and the Corfu Channel claims began two years ago, but now Mr. Alia seems to be saying the two governments should move on and discuss resumption of diplomatic relations.

Britain will take up the Albania issue with the United States before sounding out Tirana on Mr. Alia's overture, an administration official said.

Like his predecessor, Enver Hoxha, who died in 1985, Mr. Alia seems determined to keep the two superpowers at arm's length, while steadily broadening contacts with other countries in the East and West.

The rationale for this, repeatedly expressed by Mr. Hoxha and now

also by Mr. Alia, is the assertion that the Soviet Union and the Unit-

ed States grossly interfered in Albanian affairs in the past and would likely do so again.

In the last four years, Albania has improved relations with Italy, France, Greece, Algeria, Romania and, more recently, Turkey. In each case, Albania has sought to improve its foreign economic ties and to bring more modern technology into the country.

In light of this gradual emergence from a shell of hostility toward much of the rest of the world, the only anomaly in Albania's current foreign relationships involves its neighbor, Yugoslavia.

In his speech June 25, Mr. Alia heaped scorn on the Belgrade government, saying that "Yugoslavia is to blame for the fact that bilateral relations are burdened by complex and insoluble problems."

He then referred to the problems of Kosovo, the autonomous region of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia. The area has been the scene of repeated nationalist demonstrations by ethnic Albanians who constitute the majority of the region's population. There are almost two million ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia, most of them residing in Kosovo; Albania's population is three million.



Reuters

Paul Fromm, 80, Vintner, Patron Of Music, Is Dead

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Paul Fromm, 80, a wine merchant and philanthropist whose foundation at Harvard University helped nurture the creativity of nearly 150 contemporary American composers, died Saturday.

In 1952, he established the Fromm Foundation at Harvard. It has focused on individual artists, works and musical events, rather than institutions.

In addition to commissioning scores, Mr. Fromm subsidized recordings, gave awards and sponsored radio programs and seminars for composers and critics.

He was born in Kitzingen, Germany, a fifth-generation member of a family of vintners. Mr. Fromm emigrated to the United States in 1935 and was naturalized in 1944, four years after settling in Chicago, where he started the Great Lakes Wine Co.

In an interview in 1984, he said:

"I always planned to support com-

posers. I just had to wait until I could afford it."

"I do not like to think of art as a commodity. I have always thought that you cannot have any healthy musical culture without placing the composer in the center of musical life."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Cooperating Is Better

Sales of submarine propeller equipment to the Soviet Union by companies in Japan and Norway rightly arouses congressional fury. The crime was outrageous and the punishment by Tokyo and Oslo seemed patently by comparison. But imposing American sanctions, as a Senate amendment to the trade bill would do, is not the answer. Cooperating to fix the damage, as now proposed by the two allies, is the correct start.

Over several years, Japan's Toshiba and Norway's Kongsberg sold Moscow machinery to produce quiet propellers for submarines, thus making detection more difficult. They violated a pact among NATO countries and Japan, as well as laws of these countries, to keep strategic equipment out of Communist hands. Toshiba and Kongsberg could have been punished more harshly if the full extent of their violations had been discovered before their governments' statutory time limits expired.

If anger and dismay in Washington are warranted, imprudence is not. Toshiba's role makes the propeller case a juicy target for protectionists in Congress. That completely embodies Japan's enormous success with electronic exports.

The Senate amendment aims to shut out most imports from Toshiba and Kongsberg for two to five years, and allows the

United States to seek civil damages. The vote was an overwhelming 92 to 5.

Such is the appeal of retaliation — but these measures would hurt America and the alliance. U.S. sanctions would invite a destructive free-for-all among allies, each seeking retribution for any offense.

The more constructive response depends on cooperation, not retaliation.

First, repair the damage. It may cost billions to develop new anti-submarine techniques; Japan and Norway have expertise in anti-submarine warfare and properly offer to share the effort and cost.

Second, tighten the alliance's monitoring of strategic exports and prosecution of violators. No controls are foolproof if there is big profit in breaking them. But Japan and Norway and the companies are undertaking to make theirs more effective, as should others.

In response to the propeller affair, some Republican representatives staged a sledgehammer attack on a Toshiba radio outside the Capitol. That appropriately reflects the destructive spirit of the Toshiba amendment and much else that is wrong with the trade bill that is now before the Senate. Sledgehammer politics may play well on the evening news, but it is no way to run an alliance or work out the problems of trade policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Running 'Against Moscow'

By one measure at least, Mikhail Gorbachev's program of economic reform has been a roaring success. He has not only a large corps of foreign observers to identify him as the good guy and the Soviet Union's "enormous and entrenched bureaucracy" as the villain. No doubt some of the foreign analysis rests on a superficial analogy made to the leader vs. bureaucracy struggle in democratic countries, what has become a white heat vs. black heat struggle in the public mind. From their own recent experience, after all, Americans can appreciate the political considerations that induce a new chief executive to campaign against the permanent bureaucracy. Presidents Carter and Reagan ran "against Washington." Mr. Gorbachev runs "against Moscow." But there is a difference: the purpose has been to mobilize a larger constituency behind the leader's initiatives. The drama in the Soviet context is that the larger constituency, the Soviet public, is a stranger in the role.

Having talked up reform for two years, Mr. Gorbachev took a program to the Central Committee the other day. The results suggest that it is still an uphill battle. He got the Central Committee to add some of his points to the Politburo, but none of the doubters on the Politburo lost their places.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No to the Pharaonic Tank

The Defense Department has agreed in principle to let Egypt build a plant to produce the M-1A1, the most modern version of the U.S. Army's new main battle tank. Even though America, after the Camp David peace accords, became a principal source of parts for Egypt, co-producing the M-1 makes little sense for Cairo or Washington.

• The M-1 embodies almost everything the U.S. Army knows about how to make tanks. None has yet been sold abroad. Letting the tanks be assembled in Egypt will inevitably hasten leakage of the secrets of their construction.

• The M-1A1, the latest version of the M-1, has a more powerful gun designed to defeat improved Soviet tanks that have not yet even been fielded. It is foolish for the United States to export its most advanced arms to countries that do not need them.

• Egypt plans to build 1,000 or more M-1A1s. Against whom are they to be deployed? America has no desire to see them used against Israel. As for Libya, Chad convincingly demonstrated in March at Oued Douam that anti-tank missiles mounted on jeeps suffice to defeat Libyan tank forces. Unless Egypt expects a Soviet invasion, what military need justifies such a fleet?

The Defense Department's answer, in essence, is that the Egyptian military is a source of stability in Egyptian society and its wishes should be heeded. Egyptian generals want the M-1A1 as a matter of national pride, understandably seek to produce the most advanced tank available, and would buy from the French or British if thwarted.

As for safeguarding the M-1's technology, the Pentagon says all sensitive items

would still be fabricated in the United States. Besides, by the time the Egyptians get into production, the U.S. Army will be developing more advanced tanks.

But predictions of the M-1's obsolescence may be premature. Because of a rigid procurement system, it took the army 20 years to field the M-1. If that is any precedent, the army will be relying on M-1 technology for many years. Why risk compromising it?

Just because some generals like the fanciest possible weapons does not mean the M-1 is the best tank for Egypt. M-60 tanks, which the M-1 succeeds, are still in active service with the U.S. and Israeli armies. Egypt, a poor country, could buy three of the latest-model M-60s for the price of one M-1; and the M-60 is cheaper to operate. Squeezing resources on gold-plated weapons is likely to be a source of social instability.

The bulk of U.S. foreign military aid goes to Israel and Egypt. Instead of spending the money wisely, both recipients years to gamble on single wonder weapons. Egypt seeks military prestige as the producer of the M-1; Israel has invested a disproportionate effort in a home-designed fighter plane, the Lavi.

Both ambitions may be excessive. Israel has the economic capacity to build its own excellent tank, the Merkava, but will be stretched by building its own fighter, and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin is openly expressing doubts about the Lavi. Egypt needs to develop its civilian economy, not invest in main battle tanks designed for Armageddon in Central Europe. The United States would do better to encourage second thoughts by both countries.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Cautious Revolutionary

In China, less than 40 years into its revolution, reforms have swiftly uncovered the native entrepreneurial instincts of the Chinese. The Soviet Union, well educated through its people formally are, have spent 70 years waiting for orders from the Politburo. It has yet to learn how to do things for itself.

A lot of people have an interest in Russia never learning that trick. The apparatus of the country's only permitted party, and the government bureaucracy which the party supervises, do not relish losing the do-it-yourself powers which make life fun for them and which provide so many kickbacks

for the permissions they grant. Workers in factories that cannot pay their way will hate being told by Mikhail Gorbachev that this means lower wages and, possibly, no jobs.

His proposed reforms are still heavily weighed down by caution: caution about what he can get past his party; caution, probably, in his own breast. He knows that, if he fails, Russia will fall out of the ranks of the world's great powers. He may fear that, if he succeeds, some areas (the Baltic region, Georgia, Armenia) will fare much better than Russia, and that the party will no longer run the whole show. Which is not the sort of revolution Mr. Gorbachev has in mind.

— The Economist (London).

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OPINION

Yes, Escorting Kuwaiti Tankers Is Risky

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON — The White House is moving toward the escort of Kuwaiti tankers flying the American flag by U.S. Navy warships in the Gulf. Perhaps government spokesmen have gone too far in downplaying the dangers.

There is a risk, and it lies not in the nature of the weapons guarding the Iranian coastline but in the unpredictability of the government in Tehran.

The weapons are formidable enough. Iran has acquired 10 Silkworm surface-to-surface missiles from China. A hit would do far more damage than the Exocet that hit the frigate Stark.

A second weapon to which little attention has been paid is the mine. At the moment the U.S. Navy has no plans to send minesweepers into the Gulf (where the Soviet Union has three minesweepers). Presumably it will depend on helicopters equipped for detecting and exploding mines.

The Iranian air force is the final weapon. Seven years of war against a quantitatively and qualitatively superior Iraqi air force have reduced numbers of planes and pilots. But it is not unlikely that the Iranians will modify some of their remaining aircraft to carry mines that can be dropped in front of the tankers and their escorts making their way up the Gulf or off the coast of Kuwait.

Iran thus has a formidable, if limited, force with which to react to the American initiative. How and where these forces, as a whole or in part, will be used is the key issue. The United States is not dealing with a rational government in Tehran but with leaders prepared to take enormous risks to hurt and embarrass "the Great Satan."

Recent history in the Middle East is marked by suicide operations that killed many Americans, such as the October 1983 car bombing in Lebanon that killed 241 sleeping marines. Countless other smaller but successful operations can be cited.

There may well be, as some experts believe, cool heads counseling prudence in Tehran. They reportedly advise restricting the Revolutionary Guards, some of whom patrol the Gulf in motor boats armed with rockets and torpedoes. They also advocate a more vigorous land campaign in northern Iraq, where last month the Iranians claimed significant victories. (These claims, like all others emanating from the two capitals, are not confirmed by independent observers.)

As the U.S. Navy readies itself, in what seems a rather ponderous manner, for its venture into the Gulf, it would be well for both the administration and its congressional and other critics to concentrate on the administration's basic motivations.

Clearly, traffic through the Gulf must move unimpeded by either side in the war. If the flow of oil were shut off, the industry of the majority of America's NATO allies would slow and eventually stop. This would be a most serious blow to the United States and the Western position in the world.

Fear of the establishment of Soviet power in the Gulf is another and equally powerful motivation. Mikhail Gorbachev has been feeding placeboes to the West with such success that many have forgotten that a foothold on the Gulf has been a Russian policy objective since the time of Peter the Great.

Soviet diplomacy has been busy playing both ends against the middle. Yuri Vorontsov, Moscow's first deputy foreign minister, recently visited Tehran and Baghdad. The Iranians were told that the Soviet Union had no common interests with

the United States in the Gulf or anywhere else. The Iraqis were informed that the Soviets backed their efforts to end the Gulf war.

Past experience indicates that the Soviets want the war to go on. Quite apart from their arms sales to Iraq, which provide about 70 percent of that country's weaponry, the Soviets, in the Gulf and in any other quarter of the world, have an ideological interest in turbulence and instability. Such conditions encourage the infiltration of Communists political agents and the formation of effective Communist parties.

It should be kept in mind that although rulers change, national objectives do not. The Iran-Iraq war has provided the Soviet Union with yet another opportunity to splash in the waters of the Gulf.

Superficially, this is almost as risky for the Soviets as it is for the United States. Soviet ships and aircraft will have no friendly bases in the region. In a pinch, the United States would, indeed, Saudi Arabia is finally showing signs of allowing its AWACS planes to operate in the airspace of the southern Gulf.

Should that agreement be formalized and should the United States obtain the use of Masirah Island off the coast of Oman for patrol planes and combat fighters, two essentials for successful aerial and sea operations appear fairly secure. Nonetheless, there are risks. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his supporters would conceivably leave Tehran to the memory of American bombers if they could sink one U.S. Navy ship in the Gulf.

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Naval Power Is a Mismatch for the Iranian Challenge

which is the Silkworm missile. The American mid-sea ranks threats in order of technical sophistication. But that is not the Iranian mind-set.

They realize that to challenge America on the level of technical sophistication is to play to its strong suit. So they will go around it.

The truck bomb is one example of this approach. The sea mine appears to be the latest. Four ships — one of them Soviet, none of these American — have mines in the last month in the same area of the Gulf. Are the mines Iranian? No one can prove it. The Soviet mines that hit the mine was being escorted by a modern warship equipped with electronic gear, all of it useless for defense against the Iranian choice of attack.

The Iranians have proved innovative — down-right ingenious. I have no doubt that there are secret rooms in Tehran right now filled with men planning the new tactic to follow the mine-laying.

Meanwhile, the U.S. military refuses to assign its best minds to contemplate unsophisticated threats. While it refuses to take "minor" or unsophisticated threats seriously because it knows it can defeat them in time, the Iranians are in effect employing guerrilla hit-and-run tactics, switching from one to the other. For them it is not a question of defeating America but of wearing it out.

Hand perfected this approach: a combination of attrition, psychological warfare and diplomacy. Iranian officials frequently cite the Vietnam precedent. They are fully cognizant of the possibilities of going over the heads of American leaders.

Before the Stark attack, few Americans objected to refloating Kuwaiti tankers. Afterward the reflagging became a controversial issue. Now, after 37 deaths that Iran had nothing to do with, Americans are debating withdrawal from the Gulf.

The United States withdrew after a few hundred deaths caused by truck bombings in Lebanon. It would not attack Iran during the hostage crisis for fear of impeding the 52 Jews. In each instance, the value placed on American lives made America look hesitant. As a consequence, Iran feels it can manipulate the United States. Tehran is perfectly willing to shed more American blood to induce the American public to compel a withdrawal.

— Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, in the Los Angeles Times.

You Can't Just Bug Out

THE FACT is, America has agreed to refloat and escort 11 Kuwaiti tankers. To reneg would destroy what remains of U.S. credibility after Beirut and Iran. Congress, as usual, is quick to cite flaws in Ronald Reagan's policy but must as to what it would do. Refloating may not be the greatest idea since disposable diapers, but it's what we've got. Nobody has offered an alternative except to bug out in one guise or another.

The United States did that in Vietnam. It did it when it tried to ransom hostages. If everything it turns out to be a bluff, America is on its way to becoming a joke.

— Syndicated columnist Jim Fain.

The Kremlin Is a Major Player in the Middle East

By Robert G. Neumann

WASHINGTON — The Soviets have suddenly become a major player in the Middle East. They have achieved this success without firing a shot, or threatening to, and have thereby demonstrated that the issues of the region are primarily political and must be addressed by political means.

Take their approach to small and vulnerable Kuwait. To counter Iranian pressures, Kuwait has long attempted to draw in the superpowers. Asked for help, the Russians correctly identified the invitation as an opportunity for a significant but low-key expansion of their presence in the Gulf. They were aided by the negligence of the U.S. Coast Guard in letting a Kuwaiti request for American help lie unanswered for months.

The Soviets are aware, as the United States seems unable to grasp, that no Arab state can negotiate such a compromise unless qualified, truly representative Palestinians accept it. These Palestinians are not found outside the PLO. No attempt by Israelis, Jordanians or Syrians to sponsor an alternative Palestinian leadership has succeeded. After all the blows it has received and inflicted on itself, the PLO remains the essential partner of any serious peace effort. Whoever attains major influence on peace negotiations will be the PLO.

That is what Moscow has done. It chose a moment of weakness on the part of Syria's Hafez al-Assad, a Soviet ally and Yasser Arafat's most implacable foe, to strengthen Mr. Arafat by inducing the two most important splinter groups to rejoin the PLO. The Russians reined in Mr. Assad, whose

merging PLO representation in a Jordanian-Palestinian or joint "Arab" delegation is conceivable, with PLO consent, early in the proceedings. In fact, the more the PLO is recognized as an equal partner, the more willing it might be to forge formal Palestinian statehood and accept some form of association with Jordan. Moscow will have considerable influence on this question — and on Syrian participation. The Soviets, more than America, have become movers.

It is hard to conceive that the White House would have the political will to take the major political risks in a new Middle East initiative. But the next president will surely be faced by this problem. Will he determine that America's vital interests demand a strong initiative, that Israel's future as a country and ally depends on defining the demographic time bomb of its fast growing Arab subject population, that the PLO is an unavoidable party? And that Moscow has become a critical part of the Middle East equation?

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, is now director of Middle East programs at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

the will to stay on top, we must arrange for others to fill the void.

President Reagan and his potential successors appear to have chosen the second option. Maybe this is what the American people want. We can certainly live with it. Many of our global obligations are tiresome burdens.

It might be nice simply to acquiesce. But, having grown up spoiled, I confess that the prospect depresses me.

The writer is managing

OPINION

Punching Holes in the Myth Of Gangster as Businessman

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — When the director Brian de Palma adds the ingredient of violence to his movies, his unit of measurement is not the sompson. He favors scenes like the one in his hugely successful "The Untouchables" when Al Capone, played to reptilian perfection by Robert De Niro, hosts a black-tie dinner for his hoods. Peeved to the point of violence by an associate's be-

Where Puzo depicted the mafia as statesmen-like profit-maximizers, de Palma shows Al Capone literally bashing heads.

havior, Capone pulverizes the associate's skull with a baseball bat. It is a stomach-turning scene, but before denouncing Mr. de Palma (as I have done for gratuitous carnage in movies like "Scarface"), note that an episode very like the one depicted actually happened. Mr. de Palma's "Untouchables" is a correct and corrective depiction of scoundrel creatures who often have tapped a vein of unseemly American tolerance.

The tendency to ascribe virtues to gangsters reached its peak in the 1970s in Mario Puzo's "The Godfather." Mr. Puzo's mobster was a sort of statesman, a law-giver outside the law. Played in the movie by Marlon Brando, there was something almost stately about the mobster's physical movements, as there was about the rituals by which little people petitioned him for redress of grievances.

Furthermore, a recurring theme of "The Godfather" is that there is a rough congruence between business values and gangster values. Gangsters are recognizable types — profit-maximizers protecting markets and enforcing contracts. It was in the 1920s that gangsters became some of America's first celebrities. Capone had a flair for quips ("I don't even know what street Canada is on"), political philosophy ("When I sell liquor, it's called bootlegging; when my patrons serve it on silver trays on Lake Shore Drive, it's called hospitality") and even aphorisms ("You can get much further with a kind word and a gun than you can with a kind word alone"). But he was a grotesque brute and thus it is important to understand why, when he showed up at Wrigley Field, the crowd applauded.

In a brilliant stroke, Mr. de Palma opens his movie with a scene of Capone being barbecued while toadying reporters eagerly gather morsels for their avid readers. Capone was a product of Prohibition, the 1919-33 ban on alcoholic beverages, but the gangster as superstar was a product of, among other things, journalism and other publicity mechanisms that

turned the 1920s into the phrase is Fredrick Lewis Allen's) "the ballyhoo years."

By now, Americans have, as it were, calloused on their minds. Americans are much more impervious than in the 1920s to manufactured hysteria. In the 1920s, the decade that produced the (to the undiscerning eye) dullest president (Coolidge) produced a steady stream of publicity extravaganzas. National magazines had mushroomed, advertising and publicity agents were honing their skills and, most important, radio had arrived. As Mr. Allen wrote, "The national mind had become as never before an instrument upon which a few men could play."

There was now mass production not only of goods but of ideas, fads, publicity. There was an exponential growth in the power to make people famous. There was a new fabricated thing: the celebrity.

Celebrities came from the world of sports (there has never been a decade like it: Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Red Grange, Knute Rockne, the Four Horsemen), dancing (Charles Lindbergh, Admiral Richard Byrd); entertainment (Knudolph Valentino, Rudy Vallee) and crime (Capone, "Legs" Diamond and others).

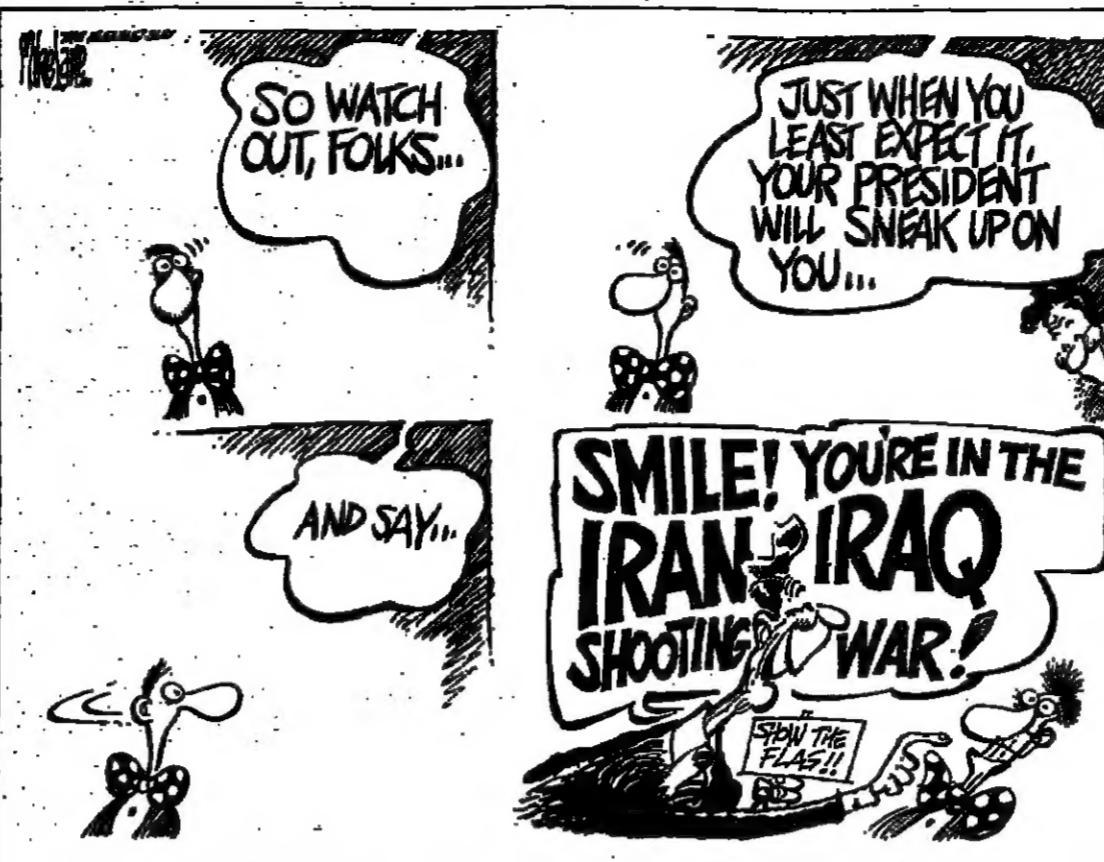
There's a lot to say about the dissatisfying aftermath of the war. Perhaps the peculiar attitudes toward gangsters had something to do with the enormous prestige and crude popularization of science, which seemed to teach that God is dead and man is degraded far below the angels.

Certainly the gangster was an urban cowboy, tapping the perennial American sympathy for the untamed outsider. As Mr. Allen wrote, part of the problem was "the sheer size and unwieldiness of the modern metropolitan community, which prevented the focusing of public opinion upon any depression which did not immediately concern the average individual citizen."

Because that last point is still pertinent, it is notable that early Mr. de Palma's movie a little girl is killed by a gangster's bomb, and late in the movie a baby in a carriage is caught in a horrifying cross fire. Mr. de Palma's demythologizing point is that real gangsters are not (as in "The Godfather") primarily a danger to other gangsters. They are enemies of the innocent, with no claim on any kind of admiration.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pure Fiction' on Sorzano and the Cuban-American Lobby

Regarding the opinion column "Contra Follies Are Still Playing in Washington" (June 27) by Flora Lewis:

Flora Lewis should have checked on the "report" she repeated in her column that José Sorzano "is said to have been named to the NSC at the insistence of former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick," and the further implication that Mr. Sorzano was kept because Frank Carlucci, the new head of the National Security Council, "has to take care to stay out of trouble with Mrs. Kirkpatrick."

This "report" is pure fiction. I advised José Sorzano not to resign his tenured position as professor at Georgetown University to take the NSC job, where people like Flora Lewis will write such mendacious "reports" about him.

Alas, be careful as little about discrediting me as Frank Carlucci does. He resigned his position at Georgetown and has been doing a first-class job ever since at the NSC, where I am told Mr. Carlucci is very pleased with his performance.

While setting the record straight, it is worth noting that Flora Lewis is also wrong about the Cuban-American Foundation, of which Mr. Sorzano was also president before taking the NSC job.

The Cuban-American Foundation is not, as she said, "a right-wing organization of Cuban émigrés that is building a well-funded, vocal lobby reminiscent of the China lobby of the 1950s." It is a bipartisan lobby that very effectively represents the concerns of Cuban-American

on other grounds, as your correspondent usually acknowledges.

JULIAN THOMPSON,
Chairman
Sotheby's International, London.

Souren Melikian replies:

Auction houses and dealers compete in standard capitalist terms, each trying to get the lion's share for sale. Dealers are free to buy or reject, as are auction houses. This time the Eskenzai show won hands down.

I fully agree with Mr. Thompson that auction houses are there to take in a wide range of objects. I, for one, am all in favor of seeing them drop the de facto \$400 minimum value barrier. It is all a question of packaging. The humbler wares just should not appear in droves in the more ambitious sales.

Reason to Be Reticent

Regarding the front page box "To the Press, Reagan and Thatcher Say Few Words, Very Few Words" (June 10):

The questions that reporters asked in Venice of these world leaders: "Why were you out so late?"; "Mrs. Thatcher, are you going to win on Thursday?"; "Mr. President, do you want her to win?"; "Do you like spaghetti?"; and, finally, the exhortation to "Say something" reminded me of a line from a Tom Stoppard play: "There is something scary about coherent stupidity."

H. WESSEL
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADVERTISEMENT

Call Sign 'Blue': The Story Of One Marine Who Cared

By Jay Sharbutt

GREAT FALLS, Virginia — The view from the road is of a two-story house, a cluster of cars owned by family members, a weary white mailbox by the fence and a knee-level television camera strapped with gray ducting tape to the mailbox post.

A polite, soft-spoken government security man meets the visitor at the fence gate. He says that the owner of the house is not in. There has been testimony that

MEANWHILE

day, at the Iran-contra congressional hearings, about a \$13,900 security system for this particular home.

"All the TV crews came out this morning to take pictures," the security man says, nodding toward the video camera.

Ah, Blue, the visitor thinks, be advised, you still got movement to your front.

The visitor walks away, into a memory of June 1969. He is at a base called Dong Ha, for a story about the first withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. Two scruffy marine grunts, just in from the bush, urge him to interview their platoon leader.

"Blue," that's his call sign," one kid says. "You really should do a story on him. Man definitely has his Sierra together."

High praise, from a grunt. But it turns out that Blue, still recovering from shrapnel wounds in the legs, is on R & R — rest and recreation leave.

Well, that's that, the reporter thinks. In August 1970, though, at 1st Marine Division headquarters at Da Nang, he runs into Blue at the court martial of Corporal Randall D. Herrod.

Corporal Herrod is charged with murdering 16 women and children in a hamlet south of Da Nang while leading a five-man roving night-ambush patrol. Five in the patrol were convicted of various charges, the third was acquitted, and the fourth was granted immunity for his prosecution testimony.

A young, ramrod-straight marine lieutenant with a noticeable limp is waiting to testify as a character witness for Corporal Herrod. The reporter takes down his name. He gets the impression that the officer is a tad upright, perhaps the sort who regards the media as Distort City at best, or connive pinko geeks.

They get to talking, though. The reporter learns that the lieutenant, on his own time, and hitching flights where he could, came back from the States to testify for Corporal Herrod. The corporal once served under him in a different division, a different rifle platoon up north near the demilitarized zone.

This reminds the reporter of the two grunts at Dong Ha. "Any chance you had the call sign 'Blue?'" the reporter asks.

The lieutenant grim. Yes indeed, he says. The reporter explains what prompted the question. They talk more, the El-Tee loosens up. When asked if he

has read "Catch-22," he even laughs. "It's one of my favorite books," he says.

When he testifies, he praises Corporal Herrod to the skies. He says that the kid was an outstanding marine.

Word was that the marine brass was not pleased with the lieutenant's testimony, that they wanted Corporal Herrod nailed clean and hard, as proof that the marines would never condone anything like the My Lai massacre.

The lieutenant's court appearance is not long. Good luck, the reporter tells him as he leaves. They shake hands. The lieutenant says that he is headed home, to his pregnant wife back in Virginia.

The trial proceeds. Finally, a verdict, a surprise one: the corporal is acquitted.

Two nights later, at the marine-run Da Nang press center, the reporter gets a phone call. It is the lieutenant. He is still in Vietnam, at the transient officers' barracks, still awaiting a flight out.

"I don't think I'm high on the priority list," he says, sort of laughing.

The reporter mentions this the next day to a friend, a young marine sergeant assigned to the press center. "They're messin' with him," the sergeant says angrily. "That's wrong, dead wrong."

He assigns the reporter to "souvenir" him a bottle of fine wine. Then, wine procured, the sergeant adjourns to consult a friend, an air force dispatcher at the Da Nang air base. Late that night, the sergeant wakes up the reporter. "Get your jeep, we only got an hour!"

Much bustle, much confusion ensue. But with only about 10 minutes to spare, the lieutenant, still wearing his camouflage fatigues, is signed in for a flight to Okinawa. He will have no real transport problems once there. He shoulders his seabag and starts limping toward the waiting C-130.

"Sir!" shouts the sergeant who wangled him the flight. The lieutenant turns around. The sergeant whips him a picture-perfect salute. The reporter starts thinking, this is not a good ending, it's too Hollywood. He calls to the lieutenant. "Wait, do you need any after-crash mints?" The lieutenant laughs. "You guys are nuts." And he goes home.

The sergeant, Dale Dye, later became a captain. He now works in the movies. He was the technical adviser on "Platoon" and played an army company commander in it. He is doing fine.

The lieutenant, the one who testified for Corporal Herrod and whose call sign was Blue, did fairly well for a while. He made it to lieutenant colonel. But matters concerning Iran, cocaine and such have caused him no end of trouble; there appears no prospect for relief.

He and his family live in that two-story house here, the one where government security mans the gate, screening visitors for Oliver L. North.

Los Angeles Times

"If you love food, and are headed for France, Wells' book is a must." San Francisco Examiner.

"I have never read a food or restaurant critic that I have found to be so reliable, so thorough, and who makes me so damn hungry."

Robert M. Parker

From the author of the acclaimed Food Lover's Guide to Paris.

Now available

The Food Lover's Guide to France by Patricia Wells

Patricia Wells' new book is a mouth-watering guide that leads food lovers through the gastronomic pleasures of France from North to South and East to West. Traveling over 30,000 miles on an exhilarating culinary treasure hunt, Ms. Wells writes of her discoveries: great restaurants, cafés, markets, pastry and cheese shops.

Chapters are arranged by province and include a description of the region, a map, best months to visit, and other details. A French-English glossary provides handy translations — and 75 authentic recipes from local chefs allow travelers to recreate French food experiences at home.

Patricia Wells is restaurant critic for the International Herald Tribune and an award-winning contributor to the New York Times. Order her new book today and capture the food magic of France.

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7-7-87

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK



The Islamic Development Bank is pleased to inform all pilgrims (Hujjat) that it has made arrangements for the purchase of 500,000 heads of sheep from SAUDI LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY so as to sell these sheep, which conform to all relevant Sharia and health conditions, to pilgrims who desire to give authorization to the Islamic Development Bank to slaughter sheep on their behalf in the slaughter houses designated for the project in Mina in the framework of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "AL HADJ AND AL ADAHI (THE SACRIFICIAL) MEAT UTILIZATION PROJECT". Under this project which will be implemented by the Islamic Development Bank in collaboration with the competent Saudi authorities, the Bank will slaughter and prepare these sheep for the benefit of poor Muslims, where the Fidya meat will be distributed to the poor Muslims of the Holy Haram, and the surplus meat from other kinds of sacrifices will be transported by air, sea or land, whichever is more appropriate, and distributed to poor Muslims and refugees in Jordan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Djibouti, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Lebanon, Mali, Egypt, Mauritania, Niger and Yemen Popular Democratic Republic. Payment for required sheep should be made through the branches of "AL RAJHI CO. FOR EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE" mentioned below:

This project stems from the concern of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to take every possible measure to extend assistance to pilgrims in the performance of their religious obligations and to facilitate the pilgrims fulfillment of the Hajj rites.

In view of the overcrowdedness observed at AL MOAISIM MODEL SALUGHTERHOUSE during the Hajj season of 1403H, a factor which made it extremely difficult to ensure the full anticipated benefit, it has been decided that slaughtering at these slaughterhouses would be restricted to those who wish to authorize the assigned committee to slaughter on their behalf in the framework of the above mentioned project in order to facilitate matters for pilgrims and to achieve the desired benefit. This plan was successfully carried out during the Hajj seasons of 1404H, 1405, and 1406H. In addition, a representative of 30 or more pilgrims is entitled to attend the slaughtering on their behalf.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided the slaughterhouses assigned for the project with the most modern machines and equipment for full utilization of the meat of sheep slaughtered there.

Any person wishing to authorize IDB for the slaughtering on his behalf may pay, as from the date of this advertisement, two hundred and sixty five Saudi Riyals (SR. 265.00) to AL RAJHI CO. FOR EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE. The payer will receive in return a purchase voucher duly indicating the type of sacrifice required, whether Hadi, Fidya, Udhia or Sadaqa. This amount includes the price of one sheep and part of the cost of slaughtering, skinning, cleaning, veterinary services and transport of the meat to the deserving people.

For these types of sacrifice, (450,000) four hundred and fifty thousand vouchers have been prepared. Selling of these vouchers will stop once this number has been sold out. In view of last year's experience when all the vouchers had been sold out by midday of the first day of Al Adha Feast

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
Souffle	4000	76	75 1/2	+1/2		
Utilities	1000	45	41 1/2	-3/4		
AT&T	1000	125	124 1/2	+1/2		
IBM	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
Spars	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
ComPac	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
Alcoa	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
BellSouth	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
Bechtel	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
Tandem	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		
Valero	1000	127 1/2	125 1/2	+1/2		

Market Sales						
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	155,910,000					
NYSE 4 p.m. sales	12,330,000					
Amex prev. cont. close	10,460,000					
OTC prev. cont. close	185,984,000					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	165,950,000					
NYSE 4 p.m. sales	12,330,000					
Amex prev. cont. close	10,460,000					
OTC prev. cont. close	185,984,000					
NYSE volume up	10,000,000					
NYSE sales up	10,000,000					
Amex volume up	10,000,000					
OTC volume down	10,000,000					

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.			
Composite	172.29	171.65	-0.62			
Transportation	172.29	171.65	-0.62			
Utilities	172.29	171.65	-0.62			
Finance	172.29	171.65	-0.62			

Monday's NYSE Closing						
Advanced Declined Total Issues	204 204	204 204	204 204	204 204	204 204	204 204
Utilities	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110
Transportation	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110
Finance	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Diary						
Close	Prev.					
Advised	710	700	700	700	700	700
Declined	700	690	690	690	690	690
Unchanged	700	690	690	690	690	690
Total Issues	700	690	690	690	690	690
New Highs	45	45	45	45	45	45
New Lows	15	15	15	15	15	15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sales	Chg.				
July 2	200,200	400,550	+80,11			
July 3	200,200	400,550	+80,11			
June 26	279,045	318,190	+39,13			
June 26	261,433	304,360	+42,93			
June 26	262,257	307,072	+44,81			

Dow Jones Averages						
Close	Prev.					
Bonds	89.27	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00
Utilities	89.27	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00
Industrials	89.27	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00

Standard & Poor's Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.			
Industrials	2462.34	2461.30	2459.52	-2.17		
Transportation	1020.00	1018.00	1017.00	-1.00		
Utilities	112.44	111.62	111.62	-0.81		
Finance	206.75	205.92	204.92	-0.81		
SP 500	206.75	205.92	204.92	-0.81		

NASDAQ Index						
Close Chg.	Prev.					
Advanced	204	203	203	203	203	203
Declined	203	202	202	202	202	202
Total Issues	203	202	202	202	202	202
New Highs	11	11	11	11	11	11
New Lows	11	11	11	11	11	11

AMEX Diary						
Close	Prev.					
Advanced	204	203	203	203	203	203
Declined	203	202	202	202	202	202
Total Issues	203	202	202	202	202	202
New Highs	11	11	11	11	11	11
New Lows	11	11	11	11	11	11

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
BAT	100	100	100	0.00		
TexAir	100	100	100	0.00		
Westinghouse	100	100	100	0.00		
LeTe	100	100	100	0.00		
AT&T	100	100	100	0.00		
AT&T	100	100	100	0.00		

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Safety Agency Fines Chrysler \$1.5 Million*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The Labor Department on Monday fined Chrysler Corp. more than \$1.5 million for 811 alleged health and safety violations at its Newark, Delaware, automobile plant. It is the stiffest such penalty ever assessed.

Chrysler said it agreed to pay the fine, but officials in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration said Chrysler had not admitted to breaking the law.

Gerald Greenwald, chairman of Chrysler Motors Corp., called most of the violations "relatively minor electrical and mechanical safeguarding discrepancies" that had been dealt with.

In a plant inspection in January, officials of the administration said they found 225 "willful" or deliberate violations of the law in which workers were exposed to hazardous levels of lead or arsenic.

Overexposure to lead can damage the central nervous system and, in sufficient quantities, lead to death. Arsenic also is a lethal chemical and a potential cause of cancer.

Last month, Chrysler and two executives were indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Louis, Missouri, on conspiracy and fraud charges for disconnecting odometers on cars driven by Chrysler officials and later selling the vehicles as new.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, last week apologized to the buyers of those cars, promising to

extend the warranties on the vehicles and to replace any that were damaged in testing.

The administration launched its inspection of the Newark plant, which has 4,000 employees, after concluding that Chrysler deliberately under-reported job injuries at it and two other plants in Illinois and Ohio in 1985 and 1986.

Shortly after the inspection started, Chrysler agreed to pay a reduced fine of \$284,830 for what company officials then called "record-keeping" violations.

Chrysler was also cited Monday for 48 violations of the "employee right to know law" by deliberately not telling workers of dangerous chemicals in their work areas.

GM Will Check Reports Of Mileage Tampering*The Associated Press*

PONTIAC, Michigan — General Motor Corp. said Monday it would investigate reports that some workers replaced or tampered with odometers to conceal excess mileage run up by managers on test drives.

The Oakland Press, a Michigan newspaper, reported Sunday that unidentified GM Truck & Bus Group employees at the Pontiac West plant said they were asked by supervisors to tamper with odometers.

Gilbert House Property Group To Buy Singer & Friedlander*Reuters*

LONDON — Gilbert House Investments PLC said Monday that it had agreed to pay £143 million (\$231 million) for Singer & Friedlander Holdings Ltd., a merchant bank.

The transaction will be made through the purchase of Ancomass Ltd., Singer's holding company, Gilbert House said.

Ancomass is, in turn, 91.6 percent owned by Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, and 8.4 percent by Singer directors.

Payment will be through the issue of 13 million new Gilbert House shares, with the balance payable in cash.

The cash will be paid largely through a rights issue, details of which will be issued in a few days.

Singer operates mainly in banking, investment management, corporate finance and property investment, as well as international and own-account business.

In 1986, Singer's pretax profit and transfers to reserves amounted to about £12 million.

Gilbert House is a property development group capitalized at about £10 million.

Once the transaction is completed, the operation will change its

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a decade ago that the First Amendment protects certain advertisements by lawyers, three dissenting justices said the decision would effect profound changes in the practice of law.

Since then, ads hawking legal services and low-priced legal clinics have proliferated, and, although the rights of lawyers to advertise are no longer disputed, discussion continues.

State courts have split over the extent that lawyers may market by telephone or use mailings targeted toward a particular audience.

According to a study conducted last year by the American Bar Association, one in every four lawyers used television, radio, billboards or newspapers to solicit clients.

Northrop Wavers in High Flight**Troubled Bomber, Missile Contracts Under Investigation**

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Northrop Corp. has been thriving for several years, winning some of the most prestigious and lucrative military contracts by combining top technology with a reputation for quality work. But now its standing in the weapons business is fast eroding.

For several months, government investigators have been studying Northrop's performance on several of the most sophisticated and sensitive U.S. military programs. The investigation came amid accusations of inadequate testing, lax security, cost overruns and improper procurement procedures.

According to congressional investigators, the inquiries have raised questions about the reliability of two missile systems and the security of the secret technology incorporated into the Stealth bomber being built for the air force. There have even been calls in Congress for construction of the Stealth to be split between Northrop and another aerospace company.

The inquiries also call into doubt the effectiveness of Northrop's internal controls and cast a pall over a company that had largely avoided the scandals that often touch military contractors.

Northrop has stood behind the quality of its finished products, and insists that it is taking adequate steps to rectify any management problems.

"Our customers rely on the integrity of our management and our adherence to procedures as much as on the quality of the systems we produce," said Thomas V. Jones, the chairman and chief executive. "We expect to meet their standards of excellence and our own."

The Justice Department and the air force have begun inquiries into the guidance devices. At issue is whether Northrop failed to test the unit before delivering it, and whether the devices met reliability standards.



Thomas V. Jones

contractors. They think it is unlikely that the complex Stealth program will be split up. They also say that Northrop has an excellent chance of being chosen to build the next generation of the Stealth bomber being built for the Air Force fighter jet, the advanced tactical fighter, a contract that would be worth \$45 billion.

The inquiries have centered on delays and possible defects in the guidance devices for the MX missile and on cost overruns and the loss of classified papers related to the Stealth bomber.

Last week, the company disclosed problems on a third project, the contract to make the attitude-stabilization unit that is part of the guidance system for the air-launched cruise missile carried on the B-52 bomber.

Northrop said Thursday that it had suspended the manager and three employees from its plant in Pomona, California, that makes the unit, pending the outcome of an investigation.

The Justice Department and the air force have begun inquiries into the guidance devices. At issue is whether Northrop failed to test the unit before delivering it, and whether the devices met reliability standards.

Despite the problems, most analysts consider Northrop to be in sound shape because of the size and diversity of its military

and commercial operations.

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The Justice

**Monday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
By The Associated Press

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6th July 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly

(w) AJ-Mal Trans. S.A.	\$ 250.00
(-i) Monitored Currency	\$ 5
APAX FINANCIAL CORP.	
Maritime house, P.O.B. N-4530 Nagoya,	
(b) AmeriCapitol NV	\$ 111.62
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	
(-i) Bancassurance	SF 900.95
(-i) Bausparkasse	SF 100.00
(-i) Equipment America	\$ 181.00
(-i) Equipment Europe	SF 167.00
(-i) Equipment Pacific	SF 1434.00
(-i) Grobar	SF 1131.00
(-i) Stockbar	SF 1968.00
(-i) SFR-BAER	SF 1019.00
(-i) Swissbar	SF 2959.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY	
(-i) Multicurrency US\$	\$ 1,154.35
(-i) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1,101.40
(-i) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 211,444.00
(-i) Multicurrency FFR	FF 10,273.20
BAN IFINTERFUND	
(-i) Interfund Fund	\$ 181.82*
(-i) Interfund US\$	\$ 10.45
(-i) Interfund DM	DM 26.40
(-i) Interfund Sterling	£ 1.00
(-i) Interfund French Offer	S 512.02
(-i) Interfund Pacific Offer	S 21.46
(-i) Interfund N. Amer. Other	S 12.37
(-i) Interfund European Clos	S 9.32
(-i) Interfund Australia Clos	S 9.95
BANQUE INDOSUEZ	
(-i) Asian Growth Fund	\$ 22.52
(-i) Asian Income Fund	\$ 16.16
(-i) Dividend	SF 67.00
(b) FIF-America	S 21.21
(b) FIF-Europe	S 26.65
(b) FIF-International	S 18.19
(b) FIF-Pacific	S 22.25
(-i) France Blue Chips No 1	FF 107,720.74
(-i) France Blue Chips No 2	FF 104,520.74
(b) Indosuez Multibonds A	S 125.03
(b) Indosuez Multibonds B	S 204.21
(-i) Indosuez USD (MMLF)	S 1132.34
(b) IPNA-3	S 1070.00
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund	S 15.51
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD	
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc. Fund	DM 99.46
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM 115.25
(-i) Deltav Int'l. Bond	S 1049.10
(b) Eggle Fund	LB 10,610.00
(b) Government. Sec. Funds	S 79.44
(b) Iiris Stcos	FL 10,356
(b) Leicom	S 2000.76
(b) Opportunities Fund	S 10,000.00
(b) Prifort Fund	DM 22.14
(b) Prifort Fund	S 1310.23
(b) Renie Plus	FB 51,171.00
(b) Source Savoy	S 11.48
B.F.C.A.M.	
(-i) Euco MultiManagement	Ecu 1853.91
MIMBRITANNIA, P.O.B. 271, SI, Heller, Jersey	
(-i) Int.High Income	S 0.860*
(-i) Dollar Mon.Curr.	S 1242.71
(-i) Dollar Mon. Port	S 2,611
(-i) Sterling Mon. Port	S 176.4
(-i) Amer. Inv. & Growth	S 1,400*
(-i) Gold & Prec. Metals	S 1,100*
(-i) Sterling Mon. Curr.	S 17.19
(-i) Sterling Mon. Port. Fd.	S 3,163
(-i) Jersey Gilt	E 22.98
(-i) Okasan Global Strat	S 15.43
(-i) World of Leisure	S 1,447
(-i) World of Technology	S 1,327
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	
(-i) S Money Market	S 10.73
(-i) Non-S Money Market	DM 27.89
(-i) S Bond	S 11.32
(-i) Non-S Bond	DM 26.20
(-i) Global Equity	S 10.92
(-i) Global Bonds	S 11.40
(-i) Global S. & Equity	S 12.09
PRIMAL INTERNATIONAL	
(-i) Capital Inv'l. Fund	S 161.8
(-i) Capital Inv'l. SA	S 36.31
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LVA)	
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477-95.71	
(-i) Clinwest Ecu	ECU 1155.00
(-i) Clinwest Liquidity	S 1114.47
(-i) Clinwest Stable Growth	S 1215.29
(-i) Clinwest Mngt. Growth Euro	ECU 1004.43
(-i) Clinwest Profit Sharing	S 1808.39
CITITRUST	
(-i) Global Equities	S 9.91
(-i) Global Bonds	S 10.03
(-i) Global Money Market	S 10.13
(-i) U.S. Bonds	S 10.19
(-i) U.S. S. Money Market	S 10.51
(-i) U.S. Equities	S 10.38
CFP - GAMMA	
(-i) Actilands Investments Fund	S 35.17
(-i) CFA Gold Price Fund	S 8.45
(-i) CM Global Growth	S 8.45
(-i) CM Global Income Grth	S 8.45
(-i) Elysee Court Terme	FF 50,280.73
(-i) Elysee Long Term	FF 48,142.00
(-i) Elysee Monetary	FF 50,335.24
(-i) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU 11.04
(-i) U.S. Europeen Fund	S 11.06
(-i) Strategy Investment Fund	S 29.04
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
(-i) CSF Bonds	SF 78.25
(-i) Bond Value Serf	SF 108.05
(-i) Bond Value U.S.-DOLLAR	SF 121.53
(-i) Bond Value Dm	DM 112.27
(-i) Bond Value Yen	Yen 11,187.00
(-i) Bond Voor € Sterling	SF 111.15
(-i) Convert Voter Serl	SF 150.70
(-i) Convert Voter US-DOLL.R.	SF 174.47
(-i) CSF International	SF 128.50
(-i) Actions Suisses	SF 507.00
(-i) Europe Valor	SF 165.22
(-i) Energie-Valor	SF 165.00
(-i) Consoe	SF 223.00
(-i) Pacific-Valor	SF 186.45
(-i) CS Bond Serf	ECU 104.95
(-i) CS Bond Bona A	ECU 104.95
(-i) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU 104.95
(-i) CS Golden Bond A	FL 102.97
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM 104.15
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM 104.15
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd S.A	S 101.81
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd S.B	S 101.81
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 1218.71
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	D 1130.03
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	1,222.79
(-i) CS Money Market Bd Yen	Yen 101,449.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
(-i) Concentra	DM 27.71
(-i) In'tl Rentenland	DM 76.72
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC	
Winchester House, 77 London Wall	
LONDON EC2 (01 9269779)	
(-i) Winchester Capital	S 158.42
(-i) Finsbury Group Ltd	S 19.30
(-i) Winchester Diversified	S 16.54
(-i) Winchester Financial Ltd.	S 14.50
(-i) Winchester Frontier	S 142.57
(-i) Winchesters Holdings	FF 127.75
	S 13.44

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Be sure that your name is listed in this space.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1987

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips, Except Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Monday against the Japanese yen, but lost earlier European gains to close lower against other major currencies in quiet trading.

"The dollar is rising against the yen, going nowhere against the mark and falling against sterling," said James Vick of Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

"We are continuing to see interest in buying dollars by Japanese investors," Mr. Vick said. "Japanese officials, including Bank of Japan governor [Satoshi] Suzuki, have fostered this interest by emphasizing the dollar's stability against the yen."

Mr. Vick said comments by Mr. Suzuki, and others, have implied that the current strength of the dollar is not yet testing the "upper limits" of foreign exchange rate accords reached by the Group of Seven major industrial nations.

However, early orders for dollars triggered a greater amount of sell

London Dollar Rates

Cities Mon. Fri.

Dollar/mkt. 1.8406 1.8406

Pound/sterl. 1.4837 1.4845

Japanese yen 148.57 148.65

Swiss franc 1.8266 1.8275

French franc 1.6705 1.6705

Source: Reuters

against the yen following comments from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the yen's weakness will continue for some time.

"We're seeing a general international movement into the dollar," said Evelyn Brody, an economist at Morgan Grenfell & Co. "And there's an outflow from Japan as they move out of their own domestic bond and equity markets."

These expenditures trigger tremendous market dislocation, especially in the Third World. Developing nations are efficient commodities producers and have been hard hit by the worsening export subsidy war between the United States and the EC that has driven down world prices.

Lack of trade-liberalizing rules on farm products has been a major shortcoming of GATT, formed after the end of World War II to seek end to tariffs and other trade barriers, Mr. Yettner said.

"Very little has happened to provide any discipline over how agricultural trade is conducted," he said.

The Reagan administration sought, and won, the right to have agricultural trade considered in the current negotiating round during preliminary but hard-fought agenda talks last September in Uruguay.

Mr. Lyng said that virtually all U.S. farm subsidy and price-support programs would be affected.

He said that some farm groups, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, already supported the concept and that the plan was in the long-term best interest of American farmers.

"U.S. farmers can compete with farmers around the world. They know they can. But they know they cannot compete by themselves with the treasures of foreign governments," he added.

U.S. commodity programs, including price supports for crops and dairy products, totaled a record \$26 billion last year, a figure that is equivalent to more than 10 percent of the nation's annual budget deficit.

Reagan administration officials have long contended that the money spent on farm-support programs is a major cause of the swelling of the huge U.S. budget deficit.

(AP, IHT, Reuters)

could see yields on the long bond drop into the 8% to 8½ percent range."

Recent softness in the federal funds rate, the rate on overnight loans of reserves among U.S. banks, and slow growth in broad monetary aggregates have also helped to improve the market's mood.

Indeed, talk is spreading among dealers that Fed governors, seeing all of this, may vote to ease monetary policy somewhat at Tuesday's Open Market Committee meeting.

An Open Market Committee meeting always attracts attention, but this week's session is particularly meaningful: Barring some unforeseen circumstance, it will be Paul A. Volcker's last as chairman of the Fed.

"This is a transitional meeting," Mr. Jones said, "and for that reason it is an important one. I think Volcker will probably take something of a back seat."

Largely because Mr. Volcker is on the way out and Alan Greenspan, his successor, has not yet been confirmed, it is unlikely the committee will take any substantive action, analysts say.

"The Fed is on hold right now," said Roger A. Froschlich, president of Technical Dimensions, a market-forecasting and advisory-service firm, "and the market is too."

(AP, IHT, Reuters)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales In Net P/L Chg.

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